

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1856.

Number 9.

DR. A. M. RESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, Aug. 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tender his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1—tf.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Union Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., May 27 1856. 50—fm

STAGE & HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co.'s Line of FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Moreton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1856. 2—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence, example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons, should be deemed natural, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the cooperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and destruction, the American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightfully applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, to act as they please whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on:

F. H. BAUM & CO. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

BRYAN & OLDHAM,
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON N. C.

1—tf.

Dr. S. REEVES

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.

Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.
May 6, 1856. 47f

W. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1856. 15—ly.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons and your favor and influence respectively solicited.

UP BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. 15—ly.

Sept. 25, 1855.

R. E. HENDRICKS R. E. HENDRICKS

NUEFFER & HENDRICKS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—ly.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE

Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and
take Subscriptions, &c., Paper Factories, Flour

Mills, Brown's S. I. Ginn, C. Brown & Co's Saw

Gins, Launder Mills, Tobacco Factories, Long-

worth's Champagne, Spirits, Terpenite Distilleries.

Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT,

OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at

moderate rates.

No. 20. 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 27, 1856. 25—ly.

PETER W. HINTON
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

TOWN POINT

NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling

Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval

Stores, &c. Also,

To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

R E F E R R E D

H. L. RORRER, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.

CHARL. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.

J. B. Boulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE W. HAWTHORN, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in

Salisbury, still continues to furnish all em-

ployes with neatness and dispatch, from the small

lest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the

shortest possible notice. Engraving done at

usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a

continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb. 24, 1855. 30f.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE

editors of William Heathman's dec. es-

tate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and

Tuesday of August court for the purpose of set-

ting aside estate. Positive notice is given that

all business remaining unsettled by that time

will be placed in the hands of an officer,

JACOB FRALEY, Adm.

June 3, 1856. 45f.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence, example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons, should be deemed natural, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

Resolved, That the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies, to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

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principle upon the slavery question avowed in the platforms of the two old parties. It must not escape your recollection that upon the nomination of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson a large majority of the northern delegates seceded from the convention, declared their intention not to support those nominees, and subsequently united in the nomination of Mr. Fremont.—This separation of the sectional from the national portion of the American party has occurred in every northern State in the confederacy. I deduce from these facts the nationality of the American party has occurred in every northern State in the confederacy. I deduce from these facts the nationality of the supporters of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and I submit the inquiry for the honest decision of those to whom this paper is addressed, what non-slaveholding State can this national branch of the American party, thus shorn of the larger portion of its original strength, promise its nominees? Let the whigs of Maryland ponder upon the view of this subject I have endeavored to present to their consideration, and no one of them will say that a single non-slaveholding State is certain for Fillmore and Donelson. Time, I think, will develop the fact that Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson will be left without an electoral ticket in most of the free States, and it is at any rate the deliberate conviction of my judgment that they will not carry a single non-slaveholding State in the Union. If I am right, or even approximate the truth in the view I have taken, it will necessarily follow that any conservative vote for the American nominees North will be equivalent to a vote for Mr. Fremont, as it will be a vote taken from Mr. Buchanan, his only real competitor.

It is clear, then, that to the South alone can the friends of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson look for the probable chance of an electoral vote; and it is to the States of Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri that they profess to look with the greatest hope of success. It is manifest that if this hope were realized, it might indeed prevent the election of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge by the people, but it would only throw the election of President into the present House of Representatives, composed as that House, after a contest of two months, of a black-republican Speaker, adumbrus us of the danger of such an experiment? Who can doubt that our political fabric would be shaken to its very foundations by the election of President being thrown upon the present House of Representatives? On the other-hand, is it not certain beyond the contingency of a doubt, that the vote of the States indicated for Mr. Buchanan, when added to that of the other southern States, would secure his election and the consequent safety of the Union? It is obvious that in this condition of that between Fremont and Buchanan; that the only possible result that the most sanguine of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson can hope to attain is to carry the contest to the House of Representatives. Who can conceive anything more fatal to the peace of the country, more insane in political action, than such a course of conduct leading to such a result? Suppose Mr. Fillmore to reach the House of Representatives with the votes of four or five States, (his utmost possible strength,) no man seriously contend that he would be elected, Pre-
pared to assert that, under such circumstances, he ought to be. The only effect, then, of giving the electoral vote of any portion of the South to Mr. Fillmore would be to transfer the contest between Mr. Buchanan and Fremont from the hustings to the House of Representatives; and the danger to our country, now sufficiently menacing, would, in that event, be appalling indeed. Who can contemplate the occurrence of such a contingency without fearing that he would be a traitor to his country if he failed to exert every possible effort to avert so awful a calamity?

I deem it, then, to be my duty, as well as that of all who believe with me that the election of Fremont would be the death-knell of the Union, to unite in the support of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge; and I shall sustain their election to the best of my ability. Whilst I concede that there are certain principles hitherto professed by the party which nominated them that cannot receive our support, yet on the great issues of the constitutional rights of the South the platform on which they stand meets my cordial approval, and is in accordance with that of the party which I now address, and to whose kind favor I owe the honor of holding the seat I now occupy, and which I shall cease to hold after the 4th of March next by the fiat of that party to which Mr. Fillmore has attached himself, and which is now dominant in the legislature of my native State.

Let Maryland whigs remember that the political battle now being fought is one of the deepest interest to them; that the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South is the issue tendered to the American people by the democratic party, and (as the whigs have no candidate) by that party alone; that upon this issue the republican party have staked the Union; and in such a battle, upon such an issue, they must be true to those who are doing battle in our behalf. It would be indeed sad if, in such a contest, the conservative strength of the country should not be uplifted; it would be as strange as sad if, in such a contest, southern men should not be found battling shoulder to shoulder for the maintenance of their own constitutional rights.

In thus accomplishing what I believe to be a duty, I shall be inexpressibly gratified if I shall find myself sustained by the approval of my fellow-whigs, who have refused to abandon either the party or the principles in support of which we have so long and so faithfully united, and which we shall remain at perfect liberty to re-organize as soon as our common efforts shall have succeeded in averting the perils that now threaten our beloved country.

THOMAS G. PRATT.

A MAN'S LEG AND ARM CUT OFF BY A MOWING MACHINE.—Benjamin Leedon, a laborer, had just entered a field of grass and commenced cutting it down with a mowing machine drawn by two horses, when he came to a low place or gutter in the field, the heavy sharp knives all the while being in active operation, one arm and one leg fell directly before the knives, which took them off at a single cut. The arm was cut off just above the wrist, and the leg a short distance above the ankle. The whole was performed in the twinkling of an eye. The unfortunate man, who lingered till next day, died in great agony. He leaves a wife and five children.—Doylestown, Pa.; Democrat.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS.—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square inserted at \$5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1856.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]
THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Manner of Filling the Presidential Office in Every Contingency.

Every Provision of the Constitution of the United States and the Amendments thereto, and of the Acts of Congress, applicable to the Election of the President and Vice President of the United States.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—ART. II.

Sec. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Sec. 2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Sec. 3. [See amendment below, art. 12.]

Sec. 4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes: which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Sec. 5. No person except a natural born citizen * * * shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident of the United States.

Sec. 6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall then act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION—ART XII.

[Proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, by resolution of October, 1803, and ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, before September, 1834, in accordance with article 5th of the Constitution.]

respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; and the person having the greatest number, not exceeding three, on the list voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

Sec. 7. [See Act of Congress of 1825, ch. 9, &c., below.]

Sec. 8. If any person appointed to deliver the votes of the electors to the President of the Senate, shall, after accepting of his appointment, neglect to perform the services required of him by this act, he shall forfeit the sum of \$1000.

Sec. 9. In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 10. Whenever the office of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the Presidents of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, (within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing,) provided, there shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December; and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year ensuing, within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen. And the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this act.

[Note.—The lines in brackets in the above section are perhaps superceded by the words "on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, of the year in which they are to be appointed." Provided, That each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such col-

lege meets to give its electoral vote; and provided, also, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

An Act Relating to the Election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the Officer who shall act as President in case of Vacancies in the Offices both of President and Vice President. Passed March 1, 1792, ch. 8.

Section 1. * * * Electors shall be appointed in each State for the election of President and Vice President of the United States, * * * which electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may be law entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen should come into office; provided always, that where no apportionment of representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, the act of Congress of 1825, chap 6; 1848, chap. 166. 1846, res. No 2, the person appointed by the electors to deliver to the President of the Senate a list of the votes for President, and Vice President, shall be allowed on delivery of said list, twenty five cents for every mile of the estimated distance by the most usual route from the place of meeting of the electors to the seat of government of the United States, going, and returning.

[Note.—It will be perceived that additional legislation is required to make the election of a President of the United States in all cases a mathematical certainty, and with a view to meet the existing defects in the constitution and laws, the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in Congress, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, has given notice of a bill which provides for those cases omitted in the constitution, in which, not only the President and Vice President, but also the Speaker of the House is unable to perform or are prevented from performing the duties of President. In that case the bill provides "that the Chief Justice shall act as President," and if he, too, is unable, then the next oldest Judge, and so on until the whole Supreme Bench is exhausted. The bill also provides for those cases in which the different provisions of the constitution, as amended, came in apparent conflict with each other, as for instance, in the case in which the Speaker of the House who is called upon to act as President is not a native of the country, the constitution prescribing that he shall be; or in which one of the officers or judges designated to act as Chief Magistrate has not the age required by the constitution for President. The bill also provides that the President thus called to act by the operation of law shall be President for four years, and that no new Presidential election shall take place before the end of that period.]

Sec. 5. Congress shall be in session, * * * on the second Wednesday in February, and the said certificates or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened and the votes counted, &c., * * * [See Constitution, article XII, above.]

Sec. 6. That in case there shall be no President of the Senate at the seat of government on the said first Wednesday in January, that then the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody such list shall have been lodged, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the seat of government.

Sec. 4. If a list of votes from any State shall not have been received at the seat of government on the said first Wednesday in January, that then the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody such list shall have been lodged, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the seat of government.

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Sec. 6. That in case there shall be no President of the Senate at the seat of government on the arrival of the person intrusted with the lists of the votes of the electors, then such person shall deliver the lists of votes in their custody into the office of the Secretary of State, to be safely kept and delivered over as soon as may be to the President of the Senate.

Sec. 7. [See Act of Congress of 1825, ch. 9, &c., below.]

Sec. 8. If any person appointed to deliver the votes of the electors to the President of the Senate, shall, after accepting of his appointment, neglect to perform the services required of him by this act, he shall forfeit the sum of \$1000.

Sec. 9. In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 10. Whenever the office of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the Presidents of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, (within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing,) provided, there shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December; and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year ensuing, within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen. And the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this act.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the person having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; and the person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President.

Sec. 3. In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

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on the second Wednesday in February, and the said certificates or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened and the votes counted, &c., * * * [See Constitution, article XII, above.]

Sec. 6. That in case there shall be no President of the Senate at the seat of government on the arrival of the person intrusted with the lists of the votes of the electors, then such person shall deliver the lists of votes in their custody into the office of the Secretary of State, to be safely kept and delivered over as soon as may be to the President of the Senate.

Sec. 7. [See Act of Congress of 1825, ch. 9, &c., below.]

Sec. 8. If any person appointed to deliver the votes of the electors to the President of the Senate, shall, after accepting of his appointment, neglect to perform the services required of him by this act, he shall forfeit the sum of \$1000.

Sec. 9. In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 10. Whenever the office of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the Presidents of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, (within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing,) provided, there shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December; and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year ensuing, within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen. And the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this act.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the person having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; and the person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President.

Sec. 3. In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 4. In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 5. Congress shall be in session, * * *

on the second Wednesday in February, and the said certificates or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened and the votes counted, &c., * * * [See Constitution, article XII, above.]

Sec. 6. That in case there shall be no President of the Senate at the seat of government on the arrival of the person intrusted with the lists of the votes of the electors, then such person shall deliver the lists of votes in their custody into the office of the Secretary of State, to be safely kept and delivered over as soon as may be to the President of the Senate.

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REPUBLICAN BANNER

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 12.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN.

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

H. M. SHAW, of Currituck.

SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,

2nd. W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.

3d. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.

4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.

5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.

6th. THOS. SETTLE, JR., of Rockingham.

7th. R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.

8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

CAMPAGN BANNER.

With the view of giving the BANNER a wider circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will be sent to subscribers at the following rates:

One copy, for six months, \$1.

Six copies, \$4.

Ten copies, \$8.

Twenty copies, \$15.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"I believe that petitions to Congress in the subject of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people!"

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein!"

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States!"

"I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE."

ELECTIONS.

MEMPHIS, August 8.—It is reported that Yell, American, has been elected Governor of this State, but the report is very doubtful.

DENVER, August 8.—The Republicans have carried Iowa by 5,000 majority, electing their State ticket, two members of Congress and a majority in the Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—Fifty-six counties of Kentucky give an American majority of 4,763 being a democratic gain of 7,361.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—In 31 counties of Missouri, Ewing, American, for Governor has 12,248; Polk 17,521; Benton 11,671; Caruthers, Anderson, and Woodson Americans, and Green and Phillips Democrats are elected to Congress.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

According to announcement a Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Rowan was held in the Court-House on Tuesday last. Speeches were made during the afternoon by Hon. B. Craigie, R. P. Waring, Esq., Democratic Elector, Mr. McLean and Frank L. Wilson.

After the usual preliminaries of organization, Mr. Craigie took the stand and enchanted the attention of the multitude for more than an hour with one of the ablest political speeches we have ever listened to. He completely refuted all the charges made by the K. N. party against the present administration, and showed conclusively that the peace and safety of the country depends upon upon the success of the Democratic party in November next, and the elevation of that sound, conservative National democrat, James Buchanan, to the Presidential chair. The question for the people to decide is, whether they will have Buchanan and perpetuate the Union, or Fremont and dis-Union. Mr. Fillmore's chances are utterly hopeless, and every vote cast for him in the South will be an indirect vote for the abolition party at the North. Mr. C. dealt in facts and not in speculative probabilities, and must have succeeded in convincing every man present, of whatever party, that it would be suicidal in this contest to cast a vote for any other than Mr. Buchanan. He concluded by making a rapid review of the doings of the present Congress, as an example of what we might expect if a Black Republican should unfortunately be made President. His speech was well received throughout, and he was repeatedly greeted with the most deafening applause.

R. P. Waring, Esq., was then introduced to the meeting. He made a short, but excellent speech. The call upon him was entirely unexpected, as it had been arranged that he should address the meeting at night. He is a forcible and very effective speaker, thoroughly acquainted with all the political questions which are agitating the country, and is doing good service in the campaign. He was followed by Messrs. McLean and Wilson, both of whom made good and telling speeches. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at candle-light.

At about 8 o'clock the re-assembling took place when Mr. Clement of Davie, came forward and addressed the assemblage in a very forcible and eloquent manner. He was followed by Messrs. McLean and Wilson, who wound up the performances for the day. The meeting adjourned amidst the most intense enthusiasm.

The election on Thursday last passed off very quietly. A very large number of persons were in town and a tremendous vote was polled at this box. There was no drinking, rioting, or any perceptible evidences of a disposition on the part of the great crowd to be otherwise than unusually civil and orderly. One gratifying effect at least of the five gallon law.

In another column will be found a statement of the Polls in this County, and a comparative table of the gubernatorial vote of 1854-55. On referring to the statement it will be seen that Mr. Walton has been defeated, that we have elected one Commander and the K. N.'s one. We regret this—although Mr. Houck is one of the most unobjectionable men that could have been elected by the opposition. We desired and expected to carry the whole democratic ticket, and it doubtless would have been carried, had it not been for evil reports circulated against Mr. Walton, on the very eve of the election, when it was an impossibility for him to contradict them and set himself right before the people.

So far as heard from the Democratic gain has exceeded the most sanguine expectations: Gov. Bragg is re-elected by thousands of a majority, and we have a large gain in both branches of the Legislature.

We append returns from various counties in the State so far as heard from:

GUILFORD.

Commons, D. F. Caldwell, Ogburn, Scott, all K. N.'s. Winborn K. N. re-elected Sheriff.

WARREN.

William Eaton, Dem., elected to the Senate, and W. A. Jenkins and Dr. Pritchard, Dem., to the Commons. Jones, Dem., elected Sheriff.

FRANKLIN.

Philemon Hawkins, Dem., elected to the Senate, and Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, Dem., to the Commons. Washington Harris, Dem., re-elected Sheriff.

SAMPSON.

Senate, Thos. H. Holmes, dem.; Commons, O. P. White and J. M. Moseley, democrats.—Sheriff, G. W. Crumpler, dem.

GRANVILLE.

Entire democratic ticket for the Legislature is elected. Gain of one member. Gooch, dem., re-elected Sheriff.

BRUNSWICK.

Mears, K. N., elected to the Commons. Democratic loss.

NORTHAMPTON.

Entire democratic ticket elected for the Legislature.

HALIFAX.

Democratic candidates for Commons elected. Gain of two members.

CHATHAM.

Entire democratic ticket elected to the Legislature.

BUNCOMBE.

All the democratic candidates elected. Bragg a net gain of 900.

Avery in Burke is elected by 100 majority; Gooch, 40 majority, Clarke, in Caldwell, has 3 majority.

FORSYTHE.

The whole Democratic ticket elected.

JOHNSTON.

The whole Democratic ticket elected.

GREEN.

J. P. Spright for the Senate, has a majority. A. Spright, Jr., for Commons 121 majority—gain of one Commander. Exum, re-elected Sheriff.

ALAMANCE.

Bragg gains 1.

ONSLOW.

Bragg gains 364—full dem. ticket elected.

RICHMOND.

Steele well sustained, but it is feared Dockery is elected.

JONES.

Senate, Ward, elected. Commons, W. A. Cox.

RAVEN.

Senate—Miller, dem., Commons—C. Kelly, dem., and H. C. Jones, C. Clark, 572; Sheriff—Jackson.

PITT.

Senate—Car, democrat, Commons—Blow & Moore, dem., Sheriff—Cox democrat.

DUPLIN.

Senate—Houston, dem., Commons—Southerland, Ward and Whitefield, democrat.

NASH.

Democrats elected all around.

ORANGE.

Full Democratic ticket elected.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In the Senate today Mr. Jones of Tennessee declared for Buchanan, while his colleague, Mr. Bell, avowed himself for Fillmore.

The House passed the Light Coast and Land Survey Bills.

WHAT A GERMAN SAID.

A German said to us the other day that the great body of German Democrats were sound and would remain so. He gave this reason:

He said: "In 1854 the Know Nothing party suddenly sprang up in great strength, and threatened the whole country. They denounced bitterly the Dutch and Irish—declared them a nuisance; and resolved that the term of residence before naturalization should be greatly extended. They in some places drove them from the ballot box; and shot them down in the streets. They made war on all foreigners." Who stood by the rights of the naturalized citizens then? To whom did the foreigner look for the protection of their rights? To the Democratic party; and the Democratic party stood by us like friends and brothers. Do you suppose we will desert that party now, and join with know-nothings to elect the popinjay of a New York know-nothing Convention? The German heart is incapable of such ingratitude. The Germans know their friends and their interests too well for that."

Such were his reasons, and we thought them good.

ANOTHER K. N. FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

The K. N. presses have been industriously engaged in circulating the report that a caucus of Democrats was recently held in Washington City, at which it was proposed to withdraw Mr. Buchanan from the contest for the Presidency. Mr. Gilmer, we learn, has also condescended to use this rumor on the stump. We knew, from the first, that it was a base falsehood, started for effect. It was no doubt originated by some miserable creature in the employment of the black Republican Know Nothings; and it has been eagerly caught up and used by their brother Know Nothings of the South.

The following letter, signed by Asa Biggs, David S. Reid, Burton Craigie, Warren Winslow, Thomas Ruffin, and L. OB Branch roughly exposes and puts down this falsehood: *To the Editors of the Standard:*

GENTLEMEN: We find in the Salisbury Herald of the 30th of July, the following editorial:

"TERRIFIED AT LAST.—A Democratic convention was held in Washington City, on Wednesday night last. The object was to debate the necessity of withdrawing Mr. Buchanan from the contest. It was seriously doubted by many members whether his withdrawal, at this time, is not essential to the preservation of the Democratic party. Many members expressed the opinion that his election was hopeless, in consequence of his unfortunate antecedents; his Federalism, his anti-Slavery sentiments, his participation in the Ostend Conference, and his complicity in the barn-burning and corruption affair³ against Mr. Clay. The Forneyites grew indignant at the attempt, and threatened to break up the Democratic party if Mr. Buchanan should be withdrawn. They thought it best to let old Buck stay in the field and be defeated. So work the "harmonious" and "united" Democracy. They are no longer in the way of the Fillmore. Neither Buchanan nor any second nominee that they may bring out, can drive the American people from the support of our modern Washington."

No wonder Americans are implored to *drop Fillmore and vote for Buchanan.*

We understand a like report has been industriously circulated in other papers. There is no foundation for such a statement. No such caucus was held. Nor was any such proposition suggested, debated, or considered, at any time, at any meeting of the Democratic members of Congress. We deem it our duty to give this explicit denial to the report, and feel gratified in adding that we have no reason to doubt of the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge by decisive majorities. We are, very respectfully, &c.

ASA BIGGS,
DAVID S. REID,
BURTON CRAIGIE,
THOMAS RUFFIN,
W. WINSLOW
L. OB BRANCH

Washington City, August 1, 1856.

A PARTY WORTHY OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

The intelligence of the harmonious action of the New York Democratic Convention, which flashed along the telegraphic wires on Thursday, has been gloriously confirmed by the mails. The Union is perfect. No more truce among factious, but a cordial and complete incorporation of the Democracy into one united and resistless host. The proceedings of the Convention are characterized by forbearance, concession, and magnanimity on all sides. The State ticket was named by acclamation, and it is one which it may be said emphatically, that "the offices have sought the men." In a word, it would be difficult to conceive a more satisfactory result. But the feature of the reunion that is most gratifying is that it is based upon the principle proclaimed at Cincinnati. The hearty good will with which the national platform is endorsed, will send a thrill of congratulation through every Democratic organization in the land. This action of the Convention at Syracuse has swept the great stronghold of the Black Republicans from under their feet. They are not left the shadow of a chance to carry New York. The great party which carried victory on its eagles in '32, '36, '44, and '52, is again in the field in one body, and animated by one mind. There can be no doubt as to the result.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The city of New Orleans, commercially, appears to be growing very rapidly: The domestic exports to foreign and coastwise ports, for the fiscal year just closed, amounted to \$110,253,436, which is an increase over the year ending the 30th June, 1855, of twenty-six millions six hundred and eighty-five hundred and ten dollars. The increase in exports to foreign countries for the year reaches the extraordinary sum of \$24,856,411, or within a few hundred dollars of twenty-five millions of dollars, and an increase over the great year of 1853 of \$12,746,336. The domestic exports from New Orleans exceed those of New York for the same period of time. They are given as follows: New Orleans \$80,547,693; New York \$75,026,244, or over five millions greater from New Orleans than from New York. This does not look like New Orleans losing her commercial prosperity in consequence of railroads over the South and West diverting trade to other Atlantic ports.

Pub. Docs.—We return our thanks to Hon. Burton Craigie for several valuable documents of a public character.

"AMERICANS MUST RULE AMERICA."

Certainly—that is pre-ordained. It is one of the fixed facts about which there can be no doubt, disunion, or uncertainty. Americans do rule America. They have done so since the Fourth of July, 1776, and they will continue to do so until the last beam of the last setting sun shall tremble upon the watch towers of time.

This phrase, then so constantly used by the Know-Nothing or sham American party, is a pitiful catch-word. If it is not utterly meaningless in their mouths, then we don't understand the rudiments of our mother-tongue. Who ever heard of a *foreigner* bearing rule in America since our National Independence was declared? Who ever heard of a *foreigner* being elected to any political, judicial, or municipal office in the United States? None but Americans can vote at an election—none but Americans can hold office. When an individual takes the oath consequent upon being naturalized, he becomes an American, no matter where he was born, or who his father was. A better American in every instance, than some who were born upon the soil within the limits of the United States. We have quite as many *foreigner*, who were born in America as were born out of it foreigners in fact, in feeling, in opinions and principles. Aliens in feeling to every American impulse, to every patriotic emotion, they would proscribe every man who becomes an American from choice, simply because he was born in a different country from our own.

THE WOOLY

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The noble generous, hearty, and eloquent endorsement which Frank. Pierce gave to the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention has had a powerful influence in the Granite State. The democracy are arousing to the fight with a will. The national whigs are taking rank with them in the great battle for the Union. At a late mass meeting in Nashua the assembly was addressed by A. P. Hughes, Esq., an old-line whig. He was postmaster of that city under the Taylor and Fillmore administration, and was whig candidate for member of Congress in that district in 1853.

D. D. Dodge, esq., was next announced. He has been heretofore an old-line whig, and announced his fixed determination to vote for Buchanan.

Mr. Wm. A. Sleeper, another old-line whig, Hon. G. W. Morrison, and Col. John H. George also made affective and eloquent speeches.

A correspondent of the Springfield Argus corroborates this prospect by the following prediction:

"Set down the 'old Granite State' as safe for Buchanan and Breckinridge by two thousand majority."

A SMART BOY.—The Burlington (Mass.) Standard tells the following: "The Rev. Mr. G., a clergyman of a neighboring town, being recently absent from home on business, his little son, a youth of four years, calmly folded his hands and asked the blessing usually pronounced by his father at their morning meal. At noon, being asked to pronounce the blessing, he replied with a grave face, 'No, I don't like the looks of them taters!'"

A shooting match recently came off near Parise, between Capt. Wellington Goernsey, lately returned from Turkey, and Lient. Armand, for a purse of five hundred francs, to be decided by the shooting of twenty-five pigeons, with single bullets, at a distance of one hundred and fifty yards. Lieutenant Armand used one of Minnie's improved rifles and killed eighteen birds out of the twenty-five; Captain Goernsey used one of the English military rifles, which are now used in the British army, and killed twenty-four out of the twenty-five, only missing the last shot.

BOILING A TEA KETTLE.

Which is the most trying to a woman—a greenhorn of a servant girl, or a stove that won't draw? the very day she expects company? Mrs. Jones hired, the other day, a Miss McDermott, just from Cork. Miss McDermott was ordered to 'boil the tea kettle.'

'The what?'

'The tea kettle.'

'An' do you mane that?'

'Certainly. If I did not I would not have ordered you to do it—and be quick about it.'

'Yes, marm.'

Miss McDermott obeyed orders. In about a half hour afterwards Mrs. Jones resumed the conversation.

'Where's the tea kettle, Bridget?'

'In the dinner pot, marn.'

'In the what?'

'In the dinner pot. You told me to boil it, an' I've had a scald on it for nearly an hour.'

Mrs. Jones could hear no more. She had a rush of blood to the head, and went into a swoon. The last we saw of her she was being carried in an arm-chair up stairs.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—We visited, a few days since, a spot rendered somewhat memorable as having been the scene of a duel between two of Kentucky's chivalrous sons. The position of the duelists, about eight paces, was marked by two trees, one of which bears the initials of one of the party's entire name cut into the bark; the other bears only the initial of the last name of the other party.—The tree under which the party stood who was killed is dead, having, as we are credibly informed, gradually decayed from the time.—The other tree is singularly typical of the surviving party, who is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum, standing, as it does, with the lower branches full of life and verdure, while its top is dead and leafless. Strange thoughts crowded our minds as we stood and gazed upon these unfortunate witness to an unfortunate deed.—*Georgetown, D. C. Journal.*

NEW INVENTION.—A new method of laying down the T. rail, by which it answers the same purpose of the continuous or endless rail, has been invented. The ends of the rail are matched or mortised, forming a compound joint, so that they slide into one another, forming a lock or brace, and making it equally as firm as any other part of the rail, and entirely preventing the ends from settling, which causes such a noise or chugging on the cars. It has been tested and said to work well. Mr. Hilliard, formerly a railroad man, is the inventor.

The criminal court of Boston has condemned a lady of rank, the Baroness Von Z. (daughter of a Major General), to six years' solitary confinement, besides a fine of one thousand dollars and prohibition of consensual rights during that period. The charges brought against her were swindling and forgery of documents.

Ole Bull has given \$300 towards establishing a new German paper in Wisconsin. He is to take the stump for Fremont through the State.

CHICAGO.

A writer in the Journal of Commerce gives the following account of this remarkable place:

"On reaching Chicago, we enter the renowned Union Depot, 600 feet long and 160 wide, the largest in the world.

"At this Western metropolis there is much to occupy your attention for days, but I must not linger. At this place centers the trade of some 13 or 14 great railroads, an important canal, and the wonderful chain of lakes which here anchor their first great link with one of the richest and most fruitful portions of the country. It is claimed that more miles of railroad terminate and center here, than at any other place on the globe. Some of them are trunk roads of gigantic proportions. The Illinois Central is 454 miles long; Chicago and Burlington 210; C. & Rock Island 182; C. & St. Louis 260; C. & Fulton 147; Michigan Southern 243; Chicago & St. Paul, unfinished; Chicago, St. Charles & M. C. & Milwaukee 85. Over the Chicago and Burlington road, it was my pleasure to pass, it being on the line of the great 'Central Route to the Mississippi.' Much of this road is built of the continuous rail which makes traveling upon it quite free from jar and noise. The noble prairies of this Garden State are traversed in beautiful style by this great trunk road of iron. Passing through so level and open a country, with only an occasional timber 'grove' to change the scene, there is but little danger from collisions. The country is rapidly filling up with enterprising settlers, and beautiful villages, such as Galesburg, Princeton, Monmouth. As we passed along westward, we met numerous cattle trains loaded with bellowing herds, squalling pigs, headed towards their places of slaughter,—Bull Head and Brighton. The police Superintendent, C. G. Hammond, Esq., introduced me to the engineer of our train, with permission to ride with him on the outside. The machine was the 'West Wind.' With great beauty and majesty, and with precision, did this thing of life wait us onward as on the wings of Aeolus. My seat on the engine was upon the engineer's cushion with a window at my right, and another in front. I took it as the seat of honor, and most highly did I prize the views of the country from so conspicuous a point. If you would take an exciting ride, and realize something of the velocity of passing over the earth, a mile a minute, or even at a less rate of speed, try a seat with some polite engineer."

In another letter, speaking of agriculture in Illinois, the writer says,

What most interested me in the farming industry of this country, was the extensive use of reaping machines. The land is perfectly smooth and free of stone and is therefore admirably adapted to this mode of mowing. It is practiced as follows: The machines are of two kinds; one of them deposits the wheat in heaps as it is cut, the other merely cuts it, leaving it to be raked into heaps by hand. It was the latter kind I particularly noticed, worked by four horses, in a field of twelve acres. There were nine horses in the whole. One of them was mounted on the near leader of the horses, and drove them at rapid walk. Another sat in an elevated seat over the reaper, and was busy with his rake, with which he deposited the wheat into parcels such as could easily be formed into sheaves. The field was attacked by the reaper on the outside, so that a "swarth," such as it is called, about four feet wide, was cut around it. The hands were distributed over the line traversed by the reaper, engaged in tying bundles—the space devoted to each being sufficient to keep him employed until the reaper had completed its circuit of the field and commenced anew. When the harvest moon is shining, the work is often continued through the night, in order to complete it in good weather. I saw no less than thirty of these machines in a short ride over part of the prairies. Each cuts about 20 acres per day, and when the field is moderately done, and the wheat left to dry in shocks. Nothing like this expedition is known in agricultural operations on the seaboard. The skill exhibited in the West in this respect is due to the scarcity of laborers, the consequent necessity for great economy of time, and the benefit of competition among numerous adjacent farmers, who cultivate immense fields of grain. The reaper which astonished the people of England, is the one in most extensive use upon the prairies. I can well conceive what emotions it excited in the minds of the slow moving agriculturists, who use the sickle and the cradle for this purpose, over the water. It would be utterly impossible to save the grain in Illinois but for these machines. Allen's mower and reaper is rapidly getting into favor. The people there tell me,—the difficulty of gathering the crop being remedied,—that an equally great one stares them in the face. They fear the want of sufficient accommodation by Railroad to enable them to transport their immense productions to market. Corn at market on the prairie had fallen to 15 cts. per acre. Fears of a scarcity in the East, had however carried it up to 28.

KIT CARSON AGAINST COLONEL FREMONT.—Kit Carson, says the Missouri Democrat, who knows Fremont better than any living man, and who led him through the difficult passes, by which Fremont acquired his reputation, is not for him. He thinks Fremont is acting too much on borrowed or stolen notoriety.

Kit is the smarter of the two, and deserves more at the hands of the country; and we have no doubt, if he had been lucky enough to have allied himself with some prominent family, he would this day have been far ahead of the woolly-headed candidate.

Lieut Gov. Hardy, of Kentucky, died on Wednesday last.

The Hon. Thomas Crown has authorized the Cincinnati Columbian to contradict the statement that he is about to take the stump for Fremont. He says he will vote for Fillmore if there be a fair prospect of his success in Ohio; but if the Fillmore ticket is not likely to carry Ohio, then he will vote for Fremont and Dayton.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

J. B. MARSH, Agent of American Sunday School Union, keeps constantly on hand a good supply of the Society's publications among which may be found
Four 100 vol. Libraries \$10 each
Two 75 " 5.00
Cabinet Library 2.50
Three Village Libraries 3.00
Question Books, 75cts per doz. Hymn Books \$1 per doz. Also a large quantity of Bible Dictionaries, Biblical Antiquities, Maps, Reward Books, Tickets, &c., which will be sent any where in the State at Depository prices. Orders addressed "Agent American Sunday School Union" Box 71, Greensboro N. C., will be promptly attended to.

June 21, 1856.

SNOW CREEK ACADEMY.

THIS School is situated in Fredell County N. C., in one of as moral, intelligent, and healthy neighborhoods, as in Western North Carolina.

The next session will commence 29th July, and continue twenty weeks.

TUITION PER SESSION.
Primary branches \$5.00
Higher English 8.00
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics 12.00
July 22, 1856. J. M. SHUFORD.

Presbyterian Female College, STATESVILLE, N. C.

SECOND NOTICE.

WITH A VIEW OF ENABLING THEM to mature their plans fully, as well as to have their sessions and vacations to coincide with those of Davidson College, the trustees of this Institution have determined to defer the opening of their College until

THE 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER,

at which time they will be prepared for the reception of pupils. They take pleasure in announcing to the public, and especially to the friends of the College, who have manifested so great interest in its establishment and success, that their new and handsome edifice is now drawing rapidly to completion; that the services of a full corps of experienced teachers will be secured in time, and necessary provisions made for the comfort of the young ladies entrusted to their care. It is their purpose now, as it has been from the beginning, to render the College inferior in no respect, to similar institutions of the highest grade and best established reputation in our State. The location is favorable to health, being in an elevated region, and within a few hours ride of the mountains, which from the lower country, it is easily accessible by means of the Central Rail Road, and a Tri-weekly line of stages from Salisbury, 26 miles.

Board and tuition to be paid in advance. Terms, per Session of five months, as follows: Board and tuition in the English department, \$600. Tuition alone, \$60.00 French, \$5.00 Latin and Greek, each 10.00 Music, with use of Piano, 22.50 Contingencies, 1.00 Canvases and Towels furnished by the Pupils By order of the Board. S. B. O. WILSON, Pres't July 8, 1856.

11.—4.

Greensboro' Female College.

THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence on the 31st day of July.

TERMS.—Board (including furnished Rooms, attendance, Fuel, Washing and light) with Tuition in all the English branches, \$70.00 Incidental tax, for repairs, 1.00 Day scholars, for fuel, 2.00 Extra: Music on the Piano or Guitar, \$2.50 Drawing, \$5. Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, \$10. Oil Painting, \$20. Latin, \$5. French, \$10. Regular fees are to be paid one-half in advance, the other half at the end of the session. Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered, free of charge, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars to be sent on application to T. M. JONES, President.

June 3, 1856.

1.20

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD of Directors, not being provided with necessary funds for the support of this institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendent to have the same published:

"Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week. Raleigh, July 8, 1855.

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